

Congress and the executive branch the need for strong action when the audit required by directive 60-2 is completed.

Respectfully,

ELTON KILE,
President.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the National Associated Businessmen for once again drawing attention to this problem, and I hope that all Members of Congress will take it upon themselves to examine carefully the forthcoming report of the Bureau of the Budget.

If it confirms the signs of disinterest and inaction, as I suspect it will, Congress would be well advised to place this entire matter under severe scrutiny.

I am also delighted that my distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], has again taken an interest in this matter. His action in the past has no doubt saved hundreds of millions, yes, perhaps billions, of dollars for the taxpayers of this Nation.

Joseph M. Healey, Mayor of Kearny

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1960

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 9, the Wilson-Gugelman Post No. 1302, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will award the VFW citizenship medal to an outstanding citizen of the community. This is the first time in its 35-year history that the Wilson-Gugelman Post has made such an award, and they have chosen as the first recipient, Joseph W. Healey, mayor of Kearny.

In announcing their award to Mayor Healey the post wrote:

The example you have set to all men has been the inspiration of this award. With your energy, high morality, and sense of neighborhood and public responsibility, you have brought to Kearny, the State, and the Nation a new kind of citizenship. Times like these require men of strong minds, stout hearts, true faith, and ready hands. These you have provided and we of the Veterans of Foreign Wars honor you for this.

I can personally attest that this is a well deserved tribute. Mayor Healey's background as a public servant, his outstanding and unselfish contributions to civic and community affairs, and his significant record of personal accomplishment make him a most worthy candidate for this high commendation. Indeed, I can think of no one who is more worthy, or more deserving; Mayor Healey has been aptly named as the outstanding citizen in the community.

As a close and personal friend of Joe Healey, and as one who has been in close association with him in community affairs, I well know his dedication and devotion to public service. I know how deeply interested he is in the welfare of the people—all of the people and each of them individually. I do not believe

there is anyone in public office who has a better or more dedicated understanding of his community's needs and problems. He has given of himself unsparingly and tirelessly for the good of the people.

I therefore join in this salute to Joseph M. Healey, a great mayor and an outstanding public servant and citizen. In my opinion the Wilson-Gugelman Post made an inspired choice by designating Joe Healey as the outstanding citizen in the community.

Library Funds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. T. A. THOMPSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I wish to include a letter sent to me merely to express gratitude for Federal funds, appropriated under the Library Services Act, which made possible the extension of library service in an area so badly damaged by Hurricane Audrey in 1957. Even though this experience, I am sure, can be duplicated many times in all parts of our country, I believe my colleagues will find this letter most interesting:

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY,
Cameron, La., March 22, 1960.

Hon. T. A. THOMPSON,
Member of the House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: Speaking for the Library Board of Control of the Cameron Parish Library Demonstration, I should like to acknowledge with gratitude Federal funds used so effectively—we think—in bringing permanent library service to Cameron.

After using the sample library placed in the parish for the past 20 months—financed entirely by Federal and State funds, under the statewide library development plan of the Louisiana State Library—property holders of Cameron Parish went to the polls last week and voted overwhelmingly to continue their library.

We are very proud of this record vote for a public library, and in a parish to which Hurricane Audrey brought widespread devastation less than 3 years ago. Voters supported enthusiastically a 2-mill special library tax, which will yield the library an annual income of \$28,000 or more for the next 10 years. The vote for the tax carried by more than four to one in number (395 votes for, 83 against) and more than five to one in property assessment (\$607,269 for, \$130,404 against).

And this in Louisiana's smallest parish, with an estimated population of little more than 5,000 people.

We believe people will read books if books are given to them in plenty. Cameron people read 68,000 books since the library opened on June 27, 1958; and more than 2,000 of them are registered library users. We believe that people will support libraries from local funds, once the joys and benefits coming from reading are demonstrated to them.

So, thank you for your support which helped to make possible the financing of a

successful library demonstration in Cameron Parish.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Charles W. Hebert, President, Library Board; Eraste Hebert, President, Cameron Police Jury and Ex Officio Board Member; Members of the Board: Mrs. Chas. Precht, Bell City, Donald Broussard, Creole; Mrs. Virgie LeBleu, Cameron; Mrs. Lee Nunez, Grand Chenier; Mrs. A. F. Sanner, Hackberry.

Democrats or Campocrats in Puerto Rico?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1960

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of March 30, page A2801, I had a statement pertaining to the Democratic Party of Puerto Rico. That statement was prompted by the fact that on March 19 that party had been officially registered for the first time in the history of Puerto Rico and that it would actively participate in local elections next November. The chairman of the Democratic Party there is my good friend Jose A. Benitez.

It seems that certain powerful elements in Puerto Rico are not particularly anxious to have a growing and active Democratic Party on the island, particularly one that advocates strong ties with the Democratic Party on the mainland. The result is that a controversy has been cooked up and a splinter group formed under the leadership of one Enrique Campos del Toro, and his followers are now known as Campocrats. It is no secret, however, throughout Puerto Rico that the real force behind Campos is Gov. Luis Muñoz-Marín, who is not very anxious to have a live and vibrant Democratic Party there which supports statehood.

In its issue of March 29, 1960, the San Juan Star published an article under the title "Democratic Birthright Sold?" The last two paragraphs of that article read as follows:

A Democratic withdrawal from insular elections leaves a clear field for the GOP, and Governor Muñoz frantically claims that the Republican White House is intervening here already.

If Puerto Rico wins statehood, on the shoulders of the GOP, island Congressmen will be Republicans despite the normal Democratic preference of Puerto Ricans.

The significance of the views expressed in the above Puerto Rican newspaper should not escape the Democratic Party and Democratic leaders in the United States. Governor Muñoz, Mr. Campos, and their followers, in their blind opposition to statehood for Puerto Rico, will drive the overwhelming majority of the Puerto Rican people into the arms of the Republican Party. Despite all that the Democratic Party and past Democratic administrations in Washington have done for Puerto Rico, it should be clearly

understood that if statehood ever comes to the island it will be the Republican Party that will receive all the credit for achieving it. And for that we shall later have to thank Governor Muñoz and his friends.

The efforts of the Democratic Party to aid the people of Puerto Rico achieve self-government is a matter of record, which dates from the 1930's during the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. These efforts were continued under the administration of President Harry S. Truman who in 1946 appointed Jesus T. Pinero as Governor of the island, the first Puerto Rican to be named to this office. Various reforms followed in subsequent years, culminating in the adoption of Public Law 600 by the U.S. Congress on June 4, 1951, establishing the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. I vividly recall that action in Congress for I was then a freshman Member of the House and I voted for that act.

All that good will that had been built up over the years by the Democratic Party is now in danger of being dissipated, because of the divisive and frustrating action taken by the Campos group. Their convention was illegal since it was not officially called by the Democratic Party of Puerto Rico. They are only a rump group which is not interested in building a Democratic Party on the island. They will function on paper only, and their primary purpose will be to maintain status quo and to keep others from doing anything worthwhile.

The ones who will suffer will be the Democratic Party, in Puerto Rico and on the mainland. But not only will the Democrats be hurt, the Republican Party too will suffer because the Muñoz tactics are actually antistatehood maneuvers and the perpetuation of the present system and leadership of government.

Furthermore, the real aim behind this movement called Campocrats, which is supported by Governor Muñoz, is to eliminate the influence of any party in Puerto Rico which is attached to the mainland.

The Democratic Party in the United States should not overlook these maneuvers and their true significance in the future. If we do, our party and our country will be greatly hurt in Puerto Rico for many years to come.

In the meantime, the people of Puerto Rico may rest assured that the Democratic Party of the island, which is headed by the very able and energetic Jose A. Benitez, will continue to maintain close ties with the Democratic Party of the mainland as in the past and that it will exert all efforts to build up a strong and influential party in the interests of the people.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert into the RECORD the article referred to above from the San Juan Star:

[From the San Juan Star, Mar. 29, 1960]

DEMOCRATIC BIRTHRIGHT SOLD?

(By Harold J. Lidin)

Once upon a time, many, many, many years ago, a young idealist named Luis Muñoz Marín weaned the jibaros from their

vice of vote selling with the slogan "Ver-guenza Contra Dinero" (Self-respect versus money).

The ballot is every man's birthright. Muñoz taught them, and is not to be sold, slighted, or bartered.

But last Sunday in the Ateneo Puertorriqueño, the minions of Muñoz took a step that smacks of birthright barter.

MAXIMUM ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

Assembled to reorganize the "Democratic Party," the delegates pledged to deliver the "maximum" economic contribution to the Democratic 1960 presidential campaign.

In a second motion, the delegates voted not to enter the Democratic Party in island elections.

Purpose of this second motion was to repudiate the drive of rival Democratic Leader Jose A. Benitez to register the Democratic Party here for elections—in other words, to use his party's birthright.

Prominent Popular Victor Gutierrez Frangul, who handled Sunday's meeting with the same finesse he formerly demonstrated as Muñoz' senate floor leader, says the promised campaign contribution will be "at least" \$25,000.

Whatever the goal it will be reached.

RATTLE THAT TINCUP

For the treasurer of the new "Democratic" state committee is Teodoro Moscoso, a staunch Popular who happens to head Fomento. If by any chance Moscoso needs help, he can turn to Max Goldman, another prominent Popular present at the "Democratic" reorganization. As former chief of the tax-exemption office, Goldman also knows where to rattle that tincup.

To pick up the smaller gifts, the Muñoz-backed Democratic committee can use for legmen the same pack of Popular Party ward leaders and city hall employees who crowded Sunday's "Democratic" assembly.

National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler need lose no time wondering whose contribution will be larger, that of the Muñoz-backed Democrats or the Benicrats who favor elections and statehood.

For nobody in Puerto Rico can match the Popular Party fundraising apparatus.

HIGH PRICE OF BIRTHRIGHT

But Butler, and other Democratic chieftains, should take time to assure themselves that acceptance of the Muñoz-Moscoso contribution does not cost the party its birthright.

A Democratic withdrawal from insular elections leaves a clear field for the GOP, and Gov. Muñoz frantically claims that the Republican White House is "intervening" here already.

If Puerto Rico wins statehood, on the shoulders of the GCP, island Congressmen will be Republicans despite the normal Democratic preference of Puerto Ricans.

Influence Peddling

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1960

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, the bill to eliminate influence peddling in the granting of defense contracts has aroused this Nation. The people refuse to spend their hard-earned money on excessive costs and waste brought about by influence peddling in the obtaining of procurement contracts.

One of the great fighters in exposing this situation which plagues our Nation is Drew Pearson. On March 31, 1960, and on April 4, 1960, in the Washington Post, Drew Pearson wrote two articles which crystallize the issue with telling effect.

I believe that these articles are timely and will prove informative to the readers:

VOTE ON INFLUENCE TO COST MILLIONS

(By Drew Pearson)

A vote took place in the House Armed Services Committee the other day which will probably cost the taxpayers several million dollars. It was a vote to give more leeway to the brass-hat lobby.

This lobby is composed of a long list of retired admirals and generals who jump from the Pentagon almost immediately into drawing lush salaries from big defense contractors. Their chummy relationship with the active admirals and generals who remain behind, some of whom they recommended for promotion, led to a full-scale investigation by a House subcommittee last summer headed by Congressman EDWARD HÉBERT, of New Orleans.

Some of the facts revealed by HÉBERT were shocking. Yet when the full House Armed Services Committee was called upon to vote on a bill which would provide criminal penalties for brass-hat lobbying, the full committee bowed to brass-hat defender CARL VINSON, of Georgia, the all-powerful committee chairman.

It removed the criminal penalties. This puts retired brass hats in an entirely different category from retired civilians. A civilian who retires from the Treasury or Justice Departments cannot take a case involving any matter which he handled for the Government for 2 years without going to jail for doing so.

But for a retired officer Chairman VINSON, sometimes called "admiral" because of his championship of the military, removed the criminal penalties urged by Congressman HÉBERT.

One of the biggest defense contractors today is the Glenn Martin Co., of Baltimore. It is manufacturing some of the most vital missiles in the Pentagon's arsenal—the Matador, the Mace, the Bullpup, and the Titan.

ENTERTAINMENT ZOOMED

There was a time when Martin was limping along with few Government contracts. But in recent years its business simultaneously with its entertainment of brass hats has zoomed and its hiring of former brass hats has increased.

Testifying before Congressman HÉBERT, George Bunker, head of Martin, admitted, reluctantly, to taking a long list of admirals and Air Force generals down to the swank Cotton Club in the British Bahamas for some of the fanciest entertainment given by any defense contractor. Bunker also admitted, reluctantly, that Martin had tried to deduct this entertainment from taxes as a legitimate expense but that it didn't get away with it.

Arguing with HÉBERT over Martin's right to entertain the brass hats and deduct it as a business expense, Bunker said: "But Mr. Chairman, we are a private industry."

"Totally a Government product," countered HÉBERT.

"Yes, but a private industry, sir."

"But totally subsidized by the Government," insisted the Congressman.

"I don't like the word subsidized," protested Bunker.

"I know," shot back HÉBERT, "but if the Government withdrew its contracts from the Martin Co., you would be out of business."

GOLFING LOBBYING

Bunker had no comeback.

At first Bunker denied that the Martin Co. had any memberships at Chevy Chase,

Burning Tree, or other nearby golfing clubs but HÉBERT wasn't satisfied.

"Well, then," he asked, "does the company or individuals connected with the company entertain the military in golf games over the weekend, or during the week, at Burning Tree?"

"We do play golf at Burning Tree with military people," admitted Bunker. "My answer is yes."

Martin also hired an Air Force major general, Dudley D. Hale, a few weeks after he retired, to be a glorified lobbyist in Washington.

"What was the compensation?" Bunker was asked.

"His base compensation was \$20,000."

This is just a small part of the amazing confessions of some of the companies which hired brass-hat lobbyists and entertained the brass hats. Despite this, the vote against criminal penalties in the bill to prevent brass-hat lobbying was 28 to 4. Here are some of the Congressmen who bowed to Chairman Vinson to protect the brass hats: Democrats Price, of Illinois, a fine Congressman who gets nervous over Vinson's opposition; Lankford, of Maryland, another good Congressman who fears the Vinson whip-lash; Stratton, of New York, close friend of Adm. Arleigh Burke; Rivers, of South Carolina; Philbin, of Massachusetts; Fisher of Texas; Hardy, of Virginia; Bennett, of Florida; Huddleston, of Alabama; Doyle, of California; Byrne, of Pennsylvania; Cohelan, of California; Morris, of Oklahoma, who represents the district in which Fort Sill is located; Wampler, of Indiana.

The Republicans voting with the brass hats included ARENDT, of Illinois; BATES, of Massachusetts; GAVIN and VAN ZANDT, of Pennsylvania; NORBLAD, of Oregon; BRAY, of Indiana; OSWERS, of New Jersey; ST. GEORGE and BECKER, of New York; WILSON and GUBSER, of California; CHAMBERLAIN, of Michigan.

BRASS-HAT LOBBYING BILL UP TODAY

(By Drew Pearson)

The question of brass-hat lobbying which has cost the taxpayers millions of dollars on defense contracts comes before the House of Representatives for an important vote today.

The House will attempt to fix penalties for the admirals and generals who have become "influence peddlers" for the big munitions companies in such numbers that it has caused President Eisenhower to speak out against the evils of the "munitions lobby."

The retired generals and admirals are paid fancy salaries—far more than their retirement pensions, which they draw simultaneously—to lobby with their old friends in the Pentagon. These fancy salaries also are paid, indirectly, by the taxpayers, because they are added to the cost of missiles, airplanes, tanks, and other weapons which make up the biggest part of the national budget. Even the cost of lavish entertainment for the brass hats on active duty is added onto the tab which the taxpayer has to pay—if Internal Revenue isn't alert enough to stop it.

DOUBLE STANDARD

However, both President Eisenhower and congressional Democrats now want to set up two standards of ethics for lobbying—one for civilians and the other for the military. Ike has fired FCC Chairman John Doerfer for going fishing with a big broadcaster but has condoned lavish fishing-golfing trips by the Air Force and Navy to the British Bahamas Cotton Club arranged by the Martin Company, one of the biggest missile manufacturers.

Likewise, Chairman CARL VINSON of Georgia, omnipotent defender of the brass hats, pushed through his armed services committee a powder puff bill providing no criminal

penalties for retired officers who lobby on defense contracts within 2 years after retirement. He would only have them forfeit retired pensions. These mean little.

In contrast civilians retired from Government usually get no pensions anyway, and face a jail term if they handle Government cases within 2 years after retirement.

Powerful Chairman VINSON urged northern Democrats and Republicans to fall into line for this mild slap-on-the-wrist bill in his committee. Today, however, he faces a lot of southern opposition. Significantly some of it comes from his equally potent friend, HOWARD SMITH of Virginia, leader of the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition.

"This bill doesn't do anything," Smith told VINSON when he reported the brass-hat-lobbying bill out for full debate. "We are granting you a rule, but you are likely to get one your rare lickings on the floor of the House."

VINSON CRACKS WHIP

Louisiana's Congressman EDDIE HÉBERT, former news editor of the New Orleans States, was much blunter inside the Armed Services Committee. He called attention to the fact that Vinson himself had sponsored a tougher bill with criminal penalties, then changed his mind. He did not mention the fact that the military had come to VINSON privately and persuaded the chairman, whom they call Admiral, to change his mind.

"These are your amendments, Mr. Chairman," needled HÉBERT, referring to VINSON's previous stand for criminal penalties.

"All right," blustered Vinson impatiently. "I am offering them to give the committee an opportunity to vote," slyly continued HÉBERT. "I will stand by you, Mr. Chairman, I won't run away from you. I won't repudiate you. You can repudiate yourself."

The crusty Congressman from Georgia ignored HÉBERT's dig.

"I trust everybody will vote correctly this morning, like they did the other day when the committee adopted my viewpoint," said VINSON, cracking the whip. "I am satisfied that the committee is going to continue that same viewpoint."

"I—," HÉBERT tried to speak.

"Let's vote," interrupted VINSON.

"I admit, Mr. Chairman, that the committee will sustain you," HÉBERT finally got in his word. "But I want to give you an opportunity to sustain yourself."

"Call the roll," thundered VINSON.

As almost always happens when Chairman VINSON makes it a personal issue, his committee bowed. The vote was 28 to 4 in his favor. Only votes against him were two southerners and two Republicans—HÉBERT, of Louisiana, WINSTEAD, of Mississippi; with Republicans ALVIN O'KONSKI, of Wisconsin and WILLIAM HESS, of Ohio.

The vote today before the full House will attempt to reverse VINSON and put the same criminal penalties into the brass-hat lobbying bill which apply to civilians.

Foreign Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1960

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I have received a thoughtful letter from the Right Reverend Msgr. Edward E. Swanson, executive director of the Catholic Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

As the mutual security bill of 1960 will soon be coming to the floor for consideration, I am calling these views to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress and the people of America.

The letter follows:

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES—NATIONAL
CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE,
New York, N.Y., March 30, 1960.

Hon. JAMES G. FULTON,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FULTON: The problem of mounting stores of surplus farm commodities is one that I know is of great concern to all the Members of Congress and the officials of various departments of our Government.

Through Public Law 480 you have given the American voluntary relief agencies a wonderful opportunity to accomplish great good among the poor and distressed in all quarters of need throughout the world. All of us have made an effort to make the fullest and most effective use of this opportunity.

From time to time the directors of the other voluntary agencies and myself are asked for suggestions for the better use and distribution of these commodities.

We have found by years of experience that there are various factors that seriously impair the efficiency and extent of the programs that our agencies are carrying on overseas on behalf of the needy in which we use title III, U.S. Government food supplies. It seems that some of this could be resolved through proper action on the part of Congress.

The purpose of this letter is to lay these problems before you and the members of congressional committees concerned in the hope that all or some may be resolved.

They are as follows:

1. The problem of landlocked countries. Such countries as Laos, Paraguay, and Bolivia, among others have no seaports to which our food supplies can be shipped. These countries are, of course, very poor ones and in great need of the supplies that we could make available to them under a title III program in larger quantities were ocean freight funds utilizable to the point of entry of these countries. At the present time we can only ship these supplies to a seaport in a neighboring country. The problem of overland transportation of the supplies from such a port to the point of entry of the countries concerned might be resolved by an expression of intent of Congress concerning the use of the ocean freight funds. Government lawyers have already decided that their interpretation of the use of these funds limits them to what is strictly ocean freight. This, of course, works a hardship both on the agencies carrying out programs in landlocked countries and on the landlocked countries themselves.

2. According to present understanding of Public Law 480, all food supplies used by voluntary agencies under title III must be distributed to the needy without exacting any form of recompense from them. This in effect means that these foods cannot be used to pay workers who might be engaged in community effort activities. Many agencies are interested in projects of public interest nature such as the building of schools, small roads, drainage ditches, dikes, bridges, etc. Very often the people of underdeveloped countries could be induced to engage in community efforts of this kind if title III food-stuffs could be used as a recompense for their labors in behalf of a community project. Such a use of these foods would have important social, as well as economic, benefits since community spirit would be fostered thereby and the value of cooperative effort for social betterment would be made known.

April 6, 1960

3. According to the present regulations under which we operate, food must be distributed as it is received, or its conversion into other end products must be paid for by some source other than the recipient. The food itself cannot be used in any case to pay for its own conversion into other end products. In effect this means that the lack of adequate resources on the part of the voluntary agency operating the program or on the part of local groups cooperating with the program limits the amount of wheat flour that could be converted into bread or noodles, for example. This in turn limits the usefulness of the supplies. In occupied areas around the world after the last war the Army used a part of these supplies to pay for their conversion. Also title I and title II supplies are sold in a variety of manners. It would be a great help to the efficiency of the operations of title III programs if the actual work of converting the supplies into other end use products could be paid for with a part of the supplies themselves. Specifically, bakers could be paid in flour for the baking of bread or the making of noodles. The end result of such a possibility would be to give the poor items that could be used immediately and to familiarize them with new types of food that would be much more beneficial to them than some of those that they are presently using.

4. The use of corn for animal fodder. The people of Asia need meat and are particularly fond of pork in most countries. If corn could be used as food for animals it would be possible to convert large quantities of our surpluses into meat. The details of this would have to be worked out very carefully, of course, in order that the meat go to needy people. Something that might be considered would be, for example, the supplying of corn to people who would raise pigs under contract with us to return to us a pound of pork for a set quantity of corn delivered to them. This may seem like an almost impossible thing to attain, but we should remember that at one time it was illegal to purchase American surplus in the United States for use as animal fodder. At a later date this procedure was made legal. If it could be made legal overseas also, I am sure that we could do a great deal of good in many countries with the resultant product.

Over the past few years representatives of some of the other agencies and myself have offered these suggestions in whole or in part at various hearings on the mutual aid and agricultural bills. I hope that by presenting them to you and some of the other leaders of Congress in this form they may be of some further help to Congress in its deliberations on these matters.

With a word of kindest personal regard, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Rt. Rev. Msgr. EDWARD E. SWANSTROM,
Executive Director.

A Publisher's Eulogy for Russell V. Mack

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 1960

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, we Members of the House of Representatives knew our late colleague, RUSSELL MACK, as a Congressman and servant of the people in the Third Congressional Dis-

trict of Washington. Other persons knew him in other ways. For example, many knew him as a newspaper publisher.

I believe it is fitting, Mr. Speaker, that the eulogy presented by Edwin J. Alexander, publisher of the Olympia News, be included in the permanent RECORD at a point following the other tributes to our colleague prior to adjournment of the House on March 28 out of respect to his memory.

This eulogy is as follows:

EULOGY FOR CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL V. MACK
(By Edwin J. Alexander, publisher, the Olympia News, funeral services, First Methodist Church, Aberdeen, Wash., Apr. 2, 1960)

"The other day a friend of mine died. Into my throat came a strange dry lump, and to my heart a depressing weight. Something had gone out of my life. I felt a sense of personal loss and sadness." From a booklet written and published by RUSSELL V. MACK in 1946.

Now our noble friend has fallen—pierced by the arrow of death. The places that have known him shall know him no more, but his virtues are written on tablets of love and memory.

RUSSELL V. MACK was truly one of nature's noblemen—a good man, a true friend, and honored citizen.

Many of you here in this church this morning remember RUSSELL as a boy and as a young man and in the years that followed—know full well that he had won his crown in Heaven ere he had reached the middle period of his good life.

From cub reporter to business manager on the Aberdeen Daily World to publisher of the Grays Harbor Daily Washingtonian—from publisher to Congressman—RUSSELL was a constant exemplar of the cardinal principles that constitute the highest order of the brotherhood of man.

RUSSELL was intensely patriotic. He loved his country with great passion and enthusiasm. RUSSELL linked his personal destiny with the destiny of his country and its flag.

RUSSELL was a powerful champion and defender of our American faith and our American way of life. He went back and forth across this district—yes, this State and our Nation—teaching and preaching and practicing the gospel of Americanism and quickening the spirit of American patriotism in the hearts and minds of our people everywhere.

RUSSELL loved his Grays Harbor and these nine counties and our great State of Washington in such a zealous and ardent manner that it verily excited the local pride within all of us to nearly a bursting point.

People liked RUSSELL because RUSSELL liked people. He enjoyed being with his friends, making new friends and meeting strangers. No one was a stranger for long in Russell's warm and friendly presence.

A great newspaperman, editor, and publisher, many of us in this place this morning knew him as a kindly, considerate, and generous employer, counselor, and friend.

As a fraternalist we knew him as one sincerely devoted to the principles of brotherly love and fidelity whose outstretched hands were ever ready to assist those in need.

As a citizen we knew him as a dedicated public servant, a dynamic leader, and honored Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, where his brilliant record of service and devotion to country will stand as a lasting monument and tribute to the true patriot that he was.

RUSSELL died as he would have wanted—standing on the floor of the Congress voting for his beloved country.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in Statuary Hall, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).